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tract of timber northwest of the University but still in the city limits. I am familiar with this wren because of almost daily observations of it in another state in previous years. Its habits and calls are well known by me moreover the specimen permitted a long observation at close range so that all marks were easily and definitely identified.

Passerina ciris. PAINTED BUNTING.—In the spring of 1918 a pair of Painted Buntings appeared in Lawrence. They selected a nesting site in a Mahonia bush which grew at the side of a fire-place chimney. The location was in a thickly settled residence district on Louisiana street. They hatched out a brood of four and all observations show that the young passed safely through the time of hatching and departure from the neighborhood. The next year (1920) a pair again appeared in the same locality. They remained thereabout throughout the season and evidently had a nest nearby, but it was never located. They were not reported the following season.

Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. MOURNING DOVE.—In June of 1921, we discovered a Dove's nest built upon a Robin's nest of that season. The nest was located in an old decayed apple tree. The few twigs that had been carried in served as a resting place for one Robin's egg, already pipped, as well as for the two Dove's eggs. Just before the hatching of the Dove brood the Robin egg disappeared.—BESSIE D. REED, *Lawrence, Kas.*

Notes on the Birds of the Beaver River Valley in Saskatchewan.—The following notes, I believe, are of some value as extending the known distribution of a few birds, none of which are uncommon or difficult to find in the region named. The first three in my list have not, so far as I know, been mentioned in any published list of Saskatchewan birds.

Piranga ludoviciana. WESTERN Tanager.—Common at Big River. I have also seen it at Lac la Ronge, where, however, I found it difficult to approach, though very alluring because of its frequently heard song.

Wilsonia canadensis. CANADA WARBLER.—Occasionally seen at Big River. It was common at Green Lake, in August, 1919.

Nannus hiemalis. WINTER WREN. Abundant in the spruce bogs about Big River.

The following have been reported from other parts of Saskatchewan.

Ardea herodias. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Not seen in 1919; but frequently in 1920, and in widely separated parts of the region, from Ladder Lake (near Big River), the Crooked River, the mouth of the Dore River, to the north end of Peter Pond Lake (Buffalo Lake), where it was shot by an Indian, who showed it to me with the comment that he had never seen its like before. He laughed scornfully at the thought of eating it—for it was disappointingly unappetizing in its gauntness.

Lagopus lagopus. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—Four specimens, shot in their winter plumage (in late December) were sent to me in the winter

of 1920-21, from Green Lake, Sask. I call the attention of ptarmigan specialists to the fact that all four had the *shafts of the primaries black*. I have seen no other Saskatchewan ptarmigans.

Archilochus colubris. RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.—Occasionally seen in July along the Beaver River, as far north as Ile a la Crosse. The Hudson's Bay Company Agent at Lac la Ronge tells me that it occasionally visits his flower-garden in summer; but I did not see it there myself.

Dendroica palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—A dried specimen has been sent to me from Green Lake, Sask. (The covering letter says, "a very pretty little bird.")—JOHN SMITH DEXTER, *Saskatoon, Sask.*

Bird Changes Caused by the Winter of 1917-1918.—The bleak winter of 1917-1918, which broke most records for cold or long winters, made some remarkable changes in bird-life here, many of which yet remain. The Mockingbird, the Carolina and Bewick's Wrens seem to have suffered most, and did not become normal in numbers until the winter of 1919-1920. The Golden crowned Kinglet, once very plentiful in winter, was very scarce until the spring migration of 1921, since which time they have been almost normal in numbers. The Tree Sparrow, so far as I know, was never reported from here until that winter and even old bird students had never seen one. A few wintered here in 1917-1918, several the next winter, even more in 1919-1920, and they were positively abundant in 1920-1921. So far I have not seen them this winter, 1921-1922, but the weather has been very mild, up until Christmas. Another interesting thing about this bird is the way it has prolonged its stay in the spring. In 1918 it left Feb. 12; in 1919, Feb. 18; in 1920, Mar. 12; and in 1921, Mar. 6. Mr. A. F. Ganier of Nashville, Tennessee, reports that the Tree Sparrow has had much the same history in middle Tennessee as it has had here since the record-breaking winter. The Towhee, once quite plentiful in winter, has just now regained its former abundance. Just how permanent these changes are or how general in extent they are, it will take a long time to tell, but I should like to hear from many sections of the country on this subject.—GORDON WILSON, *State Normal School, Bowling Green, Kentucky.*

Arkansas Kingbird and Egrets in Connecticut.—On the afternoon of November 4, 1921, while crossing a section of pasture land in east Meriden I noticed two birds flying to a large tree about fifty yards distant. They alighted a few feet apart, almost facing me, and I trained my eight power glasses on the smaller and unfamiliar bird,—for the other was a Robin.

At first glance it reminded me of the Crested Flycatcher; for the belly and lower breast were of a clear yellow, but above this a light ash shading to an almost white throat. The uncrested head was also of a much lighter shade than *Myiarchus crinitus*, and although no crown patch was visible there was a darker section from the lores to the auriculars.